Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 4, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 40.

Col. Mulligan's Surrender Confirmed.

ACCOUNT OF THE DEFENCE AND SURRENDER OF LEXINGTON.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—A special despatch from Quincy, to the Journal, says that Col. Mulligan has been released on parole, and will be here this evening. He will remain until Gen. Fremont's orders are received.

Gen. Prentiss has telegraphed from Brookfield to the Assistant Quartermaster, to provide subsistence for 2000 men, and to have it ready upon their arrival.

The commissioned officers are retained as prisoners by the rebels.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 23.—A part of Col. Mulligan's command arrived here this evening. The balance, amounting to nearly 2000, are expected to-morrow. Those who have arrived say that the force at Lexington is only about 5000, including several companies of Home Guards, who are accused of having shown cowardice.

The surrender of Lexington was made at five o'clock on Friday afternoon. The flag was hauled down by the home Guard

Colonel Mulligan is spoken of in the highest terms. He displayed great bravery during the action, and when asked to surrender, he refused. His sword was taken away by force.

Colonel Mulligan and all the commissioned officers are held prisoners by the rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—A correct report from Jefferson City says, instead of 200 men en route for Quincy, 2000 of Mulligan's command were sent over by the rebels, released on parole, and are en route for Quincy.

Claib. Jackson is at Lexington with the rebel forces.

No commissioned officers were released.

The news to-day from Tuscambia reports that Col. McCleary of the National troops, was attacked, on Friday, by a party of rebels under Parsons and Johnsen, but he repulsed them, with slight loss on our side.

Our forces, which were sent up the river last night, are now at Boonville, and will move forward to Lexington to morrow. General Davis leaves here to-morrow, to take command and lend them on. Other troops will go forward immediately.

PARTICULARS OF THE DEFENCE AND SURRENDER OF LEXINGTON.

HUDSON, Mo., Sept. 23.—The following account of the seige of Lexington is furnished to the St Louis Republican, by Henry Bradburn, one of Colonel Mulligan's soldiers, who left Lexington on Saturday morning.

The fort was surrendered on Friday afternoon. The men fought for fifty-nine hours without water, and had only three barrels of vinegar to quench their thirst during all that time.

There were no springs or wells of water in the camp ground. As has been stated, the supply was only from the river, and this supply was cut off, after a desperate fight, on Wednesday.

The camp ground consisted of about ten acres, and was located a short distance from the river. There were breastworks entirely around it, with the exception of the portion next to the river.

It was here the hardest fighting took place. The rebels procured a large number of hemp bales, rolled them in advance, and under their cover gradually succeeded in securing a position in the rear. They then cut off the supply of water, and had the fort completely surrounded.

They made but few charges upon the breastworks, and during the entire seige their object seemed to be to surround the fort and cut off the supply of water. Having succeeded in this, they waited until Col. Mulligan was compelled to yield to a foe more terrible than the twenty-seven thousand rebels that surrounded him.

Previous to his surrender, he offered to take a position on a level spot of ground, and give General Price the odds of four to one in a fair and open fight, but no attention was paid to it.

After the surrender, the rebels mounted the breastworks, and seemed mad with joy. As soon as the surrender took place, a party took down the flag and trailed it in the dust.

An immense amount of gold, supposed to be about a quarter of a million, fell into the possession of the rebels. It was taken from the Banks and buried by Col. Mulligan on the camp ground some time ago, but the rebels speedily unearthed it.

Colonel Mulligan wept like a child when he found himself compelled to surrender. On the morning after the surrender, the men were all released on parole and ferried across the river; the officers were retained.

The loss of the rebels is not known, but it is thought to be not less than a thousand killed and wounded. Their first attack proved more disastrous to them than the long siege which followed. For a day or two previous to the last attack, they were engaged in burying their dead.

Later from Missouri.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1861.

From the reports of some of Col. Mulligan's command, who reached this city last night, we obtain the following additional particulars concerning the fall of Lexington.

The men left Lexington on Saturday afternoon. Nearly two hours were occupied in ferrying them over the river. At three o'clock they started for Hannibal, forty miles distant, under the guidance of several armed Secessionists. The advance portion reached Hamilton at sundown. At 10 o'clock most of the party took the train for Quincy. Along the route to Hamilton they were in general kindly treated. All the money they could raise was employed to get wagons to carry the wounded, though all the severely wounded remained at Lexington. Only one commissioned officer, Lieut. Hollenberg, escaped.

All accounts agree that the loss of the rebels in killed and dangerously wounded was from 900 to 1200.

The Quincy Whig of last night states, on information received from an intelligent member of Colonel Marshall's regiment, that a leading rebel surgeon conceded their loss to be 1,130. Our men lost 130 killed and wounded. Some 400 of Col. Marshall's horses were killed, it being impossible to shelter them from the cannon of the enemy.

After the surrender of Lexington many of our men killed their horses to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy.

A large sum of money, estimated at one million five hundred thousand dollars, in specie, was secured by General Price; after being buried by Col. Mulligan in the camp-ground to preserve it.

A special telegraphic despatch to *The Tribune*, of this city, says that Gen. Sigel, with a large force, and also Generals Lane and Hunter, had arrived at Lexington, and attacked Gen. Price.

An officer in the employ of the Government heard heavy firing while passing Hamilton yesterday, and says that it was believed that Gen. Sigel had Gen. Price in the same position that Col. Mulligan was placed in.

In regard to Gen Hunter, this cannot be true, as he was at Rolla, 250 miles from Lexington, on Saturday.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 26, 1861.

News received from Lexington reports Col. Grover of the Home Guards killed from a wound in the thigh; also the death of Lieut. Colonel White of the Stifles Regiment of St. Louis, killed by a musket ball.

A man named Eldridge, a rebel from Lexington, is here under arrest as a spy. He was sent down by Gen. Price to learn the strength of our forces. Papers found on him state our forces at St. Louis at only about 4000.

Ben McCulloch is marching rapidly to form a junction with Gen. Price with a large, well armed and well disciplined force, and a good supply of artillery. He is now very near Lexington.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25, 1861.

By order from headquarters, Brigadier Gen. Curtis assumes command at St. Louis and vicinity during the absence of Gen. Fremont.

The Fight at Morristowa Missouri—Col Johnson Killed.

(*From the Lawrence Republican, 19th.*]

A messenger arrived last evening with despatches to Leavenworth from General Lane.

A letter from General Lane to his wife, written principally on private matters, has an addenda with substantially this announcement:

Colonels Montgomery and Johnson, with a detachment of my force, attacked the enemy on Tuesday, with the loss of Private Copeland and the gallant Colonel Johnson, and six men wounded. killing seven of the enemy, and taking all they had.

This was written evidently in a hurry, on the evening of the departure of the messenger.

The messenger reported verbally the same, and passed hurriedly on, adding that *General Lane had taken a battery and a large amount of other property.*

The loss of Johnson is a serious one to the public service A beloved citizen, an able officer and a good man has fallen.

The rebel force is represented as having been under Gen. Raines.

We learn from Capt. Sully that Col. Montgomery led the expedition, and that it numbered six hundred men. The engagement resulted in the complete triumph of the Union men. One hundred rebel horses were captured, and all the tents and supplies of the enemy. Our loss was only two.

Col. H. P. Johnson was a resident of this county. He was one of the leading men in the State, and universally respected. The news of his death will cause the deepest pain to thousands of manly hearts from one end of Kansas to the other. Col. Johnson was a native of Ohio; he came to Kansas from Kentucky seven years ago.

LATER.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF COL. JOHNSON—HE DIES PIERCED WITH NINE WOUNDS.

From Adjutant S. R. Harrington, of the Kansas Fifth (Col. Johnston's), we have learned the details of the fight at Morristown, Missouri. The fight began just before sunrise on Tuesday morning. The villains numbered four hundred. Col. Johnson rode at the head of the column. The first shot of the villains was directed at Col. Johnson. He rode gallantly and fearlessly into the ranks of the enemy, *and nine shots took effect upon the brave Kansas man we all knew, loved and honored. No similar instance of personal bravery has occurred since the war began.*

Col. Johnson received three bullet wounds in the head, two buckshot in the neck, one bullet in the left shoulder, one in the left thigh, one in the right hand, and one in the left. His death was almost instantaneous. He died urging Kansas men to fight for the flag his own life was lost in defending.

The engagement was a brief and complete Union victory. Our men killed and captured all who did not run too rapidly, and burned the villain town. Six were wounded on our side, and two killed, one from Capt. Kreitz's company Topeka, and one from Capt. Viele's company, Quindaro. Parts of the following companies were engaged.

Captains Moonlight, Hunt, Gibson, Clark, Stewart, Harvey, Watson, Williams, Brodhead, Seeman.

Fearful Mistake near Glasgow.

UNION SOLDIERS KILLED BY THEIR OWN FRIENDS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 21—11 P. M.—Steamers *Iatan* and *War Eagle* arrived this evening, the latter having left here with the *White Cloud* and *Desmoines* on Wednesday, with troops for Lexington. Just below Glasgow, hearing Secessionists were there in force, it was deemed advisable to surround the place. Scouts were accordingly stationed by Major Tanner, Indiana Twenty second, and Col. Wheatley, or Lieutenant Colonel Hendrick, of the same regiment, it is stated, also sent scouts around the other way, and their meeting in a corn field, late at night, Thursday, *they mistook one another for enemies, and fired, killing twelve men—eight of the Twenty sixth, three of the Eighteenth, and one of the Twenty second Indiana, and wounding six or seven others.* Major Tanner was dangerously wounded; he may recover, but it is thought doubtful. He was a member of the Indiana Legislature, a man of talent, and reported as one of the best officers in the volunther service.—General Davis would rather lose half a regiment, he says, than the Major. At Saline, our troops found the place deserted, and the houses and stores plundered.

At Arrow Rock no rebels were found, but a number had fled, hearing of the approach of boats.

At Glasgow fifteen hundred armed Secessionists also fled before our troops.

Our soldiers on the steamers destroyed four flat boats used by the rebels for crossing the Missouri.

Booneville is now strongly fortified. Three regiments there, and a body of Home Guards.

Col. Worthington, of the Iowa Fifth, writes that three quarters of the Secessionists in the country west of Booneville, and capable of bearing arms, are in the field. He has sent half his regiment to Lamine.

He also reports Green advancing to Lexington, on this side of Missouri.

Col. Hendricks could obtain no information of Green's command at Arrow Rock.

COL. JAMES A. MULLIGAN.

The following sketch of Col. James A. Mulligan, the brave defender of Lexington, Mo., has been furnished to the Detroit *Advertiser*, from a gentleman who has been intimately acquainted with him for the past five or six years:

Col. James A. Mulligan was born in the city of Utica, New York, in the year 1829, and is consequently in his thirty second year. His parents were natives of Ireland. His mother, after the death of his father, which took place when he was a child, removed to Chicago, where she has resided with her son for the past twenty-three years. She married a respectable Irish-American in Chicago, named Michael Lantry, who has steadily watched with a father's solicitude the expanding mind of the brave young soldier. He was educated at the Catholic College of North Chicago, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Kinsler, now of New York city. He is a strict member of the Catholic Church. In 1852, 1853, and 1854, he read law in the office of Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Congressman from the Chicago district. For a short time he edited the *Western Tablet*, a semi-religious newspaper, in Chicago. In 1856 he was admitted an attorney at law in Chicago. At this time he held the position of second lieutenant in the Chicago Shield Guards, one of the companies attached to the Irish brigade, now in Missouri, and which has done so well at Lexington. In the winter of 1857 Senator Fitch, of Indiana, tendered him a clerkship in the Department of the Interior. He accepted the position, and spent the winter at Washington.—During his residence in Washington, he corresponded with the Utica *Telegraph*, over the *nom de plume* of "Satan." After his return from Washington he was elected Captain of the Shields Guards. On the news arriving of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, he threw his soul into the national cause. The Irish American companies held a meeting, of whom he was chairman. Shortly afterwards he went to Washington with a letter, written by the late Senator Douglas on his death bed, to the President, tendering a regiment to be called the "Irish Brigade." He was elected Colonel, and immediately went to work with a will. The course of the "Brigade," up to the battle of Lexington, is well known; it has nobly, bravely, and honorably done its duty.

Col. Mulligan is worthy of all praise. A purer, a better man, does not live in the State of Illinois. Since he was able to tell the difference between ale and water, a glass of spirituous or malt liquor has not passed his lips. He is a rigid temperence man, although he is jocund and whole-souled to a fault. He is six feet three inches in height, with a wiry, elastic frame,—a large, lustrous, hazel eye,—an open, frank Celtic face, stamped with courage, pluck, and independence, surmounted with a bushy profusion of hair, tinctured with gray. Honorable in all relations—respected by all—he has won his way by untiring industry and unquestionable courage. On the 26th day of October, 1859, he was married to Miss Marian Nugent, by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Chicago.

A fine scholar, a good speaker, a brilliant writer, a promising lawyer, was he when the banner of the Union was insulted. Now he is—long may he continue so—one of the brave defenders of the Union. In one of his last letters received by the gentleman above alluded to, he says: "If I die, if I fall in defence of our laws and Constitution, let my example be followed by all—by every man who loves the fame and renown of the fathers who made us a great and honored people."

THE NEW GOLGOTHA.

We trust that those who have been insisting that this terrible civil war might have been averted by timely concession and compromise on the part of the loyal States will not shut their eyes to the spectacle now presented by KENTUCKY. That State is the very home of Concession, the cradle of Compromise. There has been no gathering of compromisers in which her Unionists have not been foremost, no device to flatter and placate Treason, to which they have not lent their best energies. Up to this hour, though the people of Kentucky have given overwhelming Union majorities at three successive elections, they have done nothing further. Their attitude has been that of neutrality between the Federal Government and its rebel enemies; their Governor refused with insult the President's requisition for Militia to defend the Federal Metropolis from immediately threatened capture; and their leading journal condemned the calling out of seventy-five thousand men, even for three months, to maintain the Federal authority.—In short, Kentucky has pursued conciliation in utter disregard of the dictates of loyalty and of patriotism. Her reward is invasion on both sides by the Confederate forces and the inauguration of a civil war destined to desolate her homes and devastate her fields beyond all American example. Kentucky has for months shut her ears to the call of duty; she is compelled to open them to the pressing requirements of internal safety She has persisted in neutrality so long as that would serve the ends of rebellion; but those ends now exact her positive aid, with the possession of her soil, and she is summoned to fight or surrender. "THE SOUTH *wants* ALL *her own territory, and must have it,*" such are the terms in which a leading oracle of treason announces to her that her soil is not her own nor yet the Nation's, but belongs to a power unknown to History or Geography, but now seeking to establish itself on the ruins of the American Union. At the beck of this power, Kentucky, after her months of earnest, assiduous effort for conciliation and peace, finds her self rent in faction and on the eve of being deluged with her own blood. She has served as a screen for the Rebels while they trampled out the life of East Tennessee; now they are ready to advance to the Ohio; and Kentucky's reiterated Unionism, her useful neutrality, are treated with utter contempt. "The South wants *all* her own territory:" what right has Kentucky to call a single acre her own? If she dare assert such right, let the roar of cannon, the rattle of small-arms, awake her from her delusion; let the flash of sabers, the glitter of bayonets, unseal her dim eyes! Kentucky stands between the traitors' actual position and the realization of their mad dreams of empire; so let her smoke and bleed till their baseless visions have been transformed into sober realities! Thus reason the minions of Jeff. Davis, as they impel their hungry hosts, invade her plenteous vallies, and already the wolves and vultures of the Alleghenies snuff the grateful odor of human carnage arising from those valleys, so rudely awakened from quiet and happiness to a demoniac orgy of crime and wretchedness.

—Will Kentucky be able to repel her invading foes? We fear not immediately. They are armed, drilled, and embodied; she, long warned, is wholly unprepared. Her Governor is a blackhearted traitor; so is the commander of her most formidable military organization, the "State Guard;" so are most of those who have for some years been her leading politicians. While two-thirds of her voters are Unionists, it is quite probable that a majority of her fighters are Secessionists. Thousands of her wild and reckless youth are already enrolled in the armies of Jeff. Davis, while not five hundred natives of the State have till now shouldered a musket for the Union. But her Unionists, as well as their enemies, will have outside help; Ohio and Indiana feel an interest in her attitude as well as Virginia and Tennessee. Kentucky is henceforth the arena of a desperate, desolating strife, which we trust is not to close until after the expulsion of her Rebel invaders and the vindication of her tardy but earnest devotion to the Union of our fathers.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A WOMAN'S ADVENTURES.

Harriet Colburn, in Chicago, was, a few days ago, charged with disorderly conduct.—The particular offence was quarrelling with a negroe with whom she was living. There was a history attached to her case—one of those histories of real life which occasionally come to light in the police court, and almost surpass belief in their strange details. Twelve years ago she was the cherished daughter of a southern planter, at Nashville, Tenn. Her mother was a Creole, but was the lawful wife of her father. At thirteen she ran away from home with the son of a New York merchant, named Clifford, and was married to him.

Within a year she was a mother and a widow, her husband having died in California, whither she had accompanied him. She came home and returned to her father's house, where she was kindly received. She remained there a year or two, and, during her stay, assisted four of her father's slaves to escape, through sympathy with their desire for freedom. She married again with her father's choice. Her husband proved to be a drunkard, and she obtained a divorce from him. She married a third time, still with the consent and advice of her father. Her last husband, whose name she now bears, proved her ruin. He was a Missippi gambler, and for twelve months she accompanied him up and down the river, dressed in boy's clothes and passing for his brother.

She finally left him, driven away by constant abuse, and threw herself upon the world for support. Her first effort was a brakesman, in which capacity she served on the Chicago and Burlington railroad for three months. This was six weeks ago From that she drifted into the vortex of sin, which every unprotected woman finds in a large city sooner or later — She went down hill till the lowest round of the ladder was reached. She met, accidentally, with one of the slaves whom she had aided to escape years before, and has lived with him ever since in unlawful connection. The negro is *her father's own son* by a slave woman, and by natural ties is her brother. There is no law, however, which sanctions that relation.

She was intelligent, and showed by her conversation that she had seen better days. Traces of former good looks were visable, and a strong, robust frame proved that dissipation had as yet had but little effect upon her body but her mind was, what the minds of all fallen women are, a wreck and ruin. At an early age of twenty-four she is a shameless woman, which is the lowest of God's creatures. She was sent to Bridewell for twenty days. She stormed a little, but the necessity was inexorable, and she went up as brazen as any of them.

News From North Carolina.

A correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Fortress Monroe, says:

Of the sincerity of the population of the island, in professing Union sentiments, not a doubt is entertained. The necessity of boats of light draft on Pamlico Sound is urgent.—The rebels continue to navigate the Sound, with steam and sail craft, through Beaufort Bay to the sea at will, there being no craft at Hatteras to give them chase, although they may be seen almost daily. The Government cannot to soon supply this want. Col Hawkins contemplates abandoning Fort Clark and withdrawing to Fort Hatteras, leaving Lieut. Col. Betts, with a detachment, encamped at the Windmill, two miles above, on the inner beach. The sanitary condition of the post is good, notwithstanding the peculiar characteristics of the place.

About a week ago, the *Susquehanna* took the bark *Argonaut*, which was placed in charge of a prize-crew, and sent to Philadelphia. Vessels that designed to enter Hatteras Inlet are said to have gone in at Beaufort, where there does not seem to be the requisite blockading force, if any at all. It is represented that the Union men of North Carolina are not a little disappointed that the capture of Hatteras was not followed up when the whole State was ready to surrender, and before time was given to the rebels to fortify the main shore, and coerce Union men into their measures. The delay that has taken place in putting gunboats in the Sound is represented as having been disheartening to those who were looking for the coming of the Federal forces, and were ready to join them in putting down rebellion — Though ground has been lost, it may be recovered yet by energetic action by the army and navy.

BRISK SKIRMISH WITH THE ENEMY.

A Washington despatch to the New York *Herald* says:

For some time past the rebels near Munson's Hill have been in the habit of having a strong picket guard near an old barn, about a mile from Bailey's Cross Roads. From this place the rebels have kept up an incessant fire on the Union troops. About one week ago, Lieutenant Dahlgren, of the navy, attempted to fire the barn by throwing a new projectile from the ordinary musket, but his attempt failed of success. At dusk, on Monday night, Capt. Brethsnyder, with a detachment of the Second Michigan Regiment, approached within a safe distance of the barn, and, by means of firing red-hot slugs at it, succeeded in destroying the obnoxious building. The rebels made three several attempts to extinguish the flames, but were repulsed by well-directed musketry fire from the Michiganders. Three large haycocks and a cornerib were destroyed at the same time. Four of the enemy were killed in the skirmish.

CESSATION OF PICKET FIRING ON BOTH SIDES.

The order of General McClellan, prohibiting the Union troops from firing on the rebel pickets, except to repel the assaults of the latter, is being faithfully carried out. The enemy seem to be desirous to imitate the order of General McClellan, and to-day there was a general cessation of the usual musketry fusilade along the lines. This fact has had the effect to bring the pickets of both armies within speaking distance, and to-day many social confabs took place between the soldiery. Captain Morse, of the Michigan Regiment, had a conversation with a Georgia captain, in which the latter stated that he was happy to hear that Gen. McClellan had issued the humane order in regard to firing on pickets, and said that the rebels would reciprocate.

The Rev. E. YATES REESE, D. D., editor of the *Methodist Protestant* newspaper of Baltimore, committed suicide by cutting his throat on the 14th instant. The unfortunate man had suffered from mental derangement for some time past, caused by our national troubles.

"C. S. A." is the abreviate title of the seceded States. The full designation is "Confederate Stealing Association."

DR Patterson is to be hung in a few days in Massachusetts for the murder of a young girl whom he had ruined. Great efforts have been made to procure a change of sentence, but the Governor refuses to interfere.

The Richmond papers are filled with accounts of highway robberies, stabbings in the street, and burglaries. The Richmond "Whig" of the 18th states that six more federal prisoners have escaped.

Educational.

EDITED BY C. W. GREENE.

☞All communications for this department may be addressed to the Editor, at Bedford, Bedford county, Pa

"In a Quandary."

We notice in the Educational Column of our neighbor, the Gazette, of the 6th inst. an article with the above caption, in which were a number of inquiries directed to "County Superintendents and others." We must acknowledge that our risibles were considerably excited while reading the production; but our impressions were rather on the serio-comic order, for, while we were amused by some of the ideas advanced, we were sorry to believe that any of our teachers were so deplorably in the dark.

As none of the Superintendents have deigned to answer the pathetic appeal, we, as one of the "others," will endeavor to answer a few of the questions, disclaiming, however, in the commencement, the intention of exciting any acrimonious discussion.

The writer begins "by referring to the fact, that the State Superintendent has issued new instructions in relation to examinations, and accompanies the statement with a slur—parenthetically upon the qualifications of the County Superintendents. Now we very much fear that the writer had merely *heard* of such a requirement, as we cannot believe, had he seen the requirement itself,—as published in the June number of the School Journal and republished in our column, July 5th, that he was so destitute of judgment as to be unable to comprehend the very explicit deficitions of the two terms—Theory and Practice—there given. Nor can we believe that he took the precaution before placing himself in such an unenviable position, to consult the standard Dictionary. We think the definitions of both terms given in Webster's Unabridged, might be sufficiently clear to relieve his embarasment.

Does the writer know no difference between the Theory and Practice of medicine? A man may, by studying diligently the standard works upon the subject, become acquainted with the symptons and characteristics of all the diseases flesh is heir to, and with the remedies to be applied for their relief; he may understand perfectly all the functions of the different organs, and the general operation of each in the performance of its allotted action in the physical system of a man; and yet, if he has had no *practice* in the application of his knowledge he will find cases that will baffle his skill, owing to the different constitutions of his patients.

The same course of reasoning is applicable to every profession and every trade. A person may *know how* a building is erected; he may be acquainted with the properties of the materials employed, and with the successive steps to be taken; yet, unless he has had *practice* in the using of tools, his work will probably lack in symmetry and finish. In few words, the difference is simply this. "Theory" is *the knowing how a thing is done* and "Practice," is *the doing it.*

In our opinion questions like those proposed in the communication, are proper questions for examination in the "Theory" of teaching.—We would respectfully submit the query: Is direct questioning necessary in an examination of the Practice of teaching?

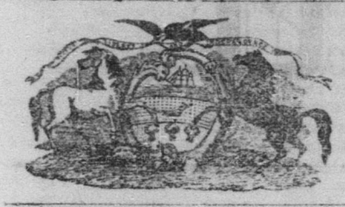
The editorial comments upon the decision referred to, in the same number of the Journal, distinctly state that the examination in the "Theory," shall be made at the same time as in other branches, and the standing shall be marked upon the certificate then; but the standing in the "Practice," shall be marked *after visiting the school.*

We are inclined to think from our perusal of Novice's article, that, though he may be a subscriber to the School Journal and the owner of such works as "Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching," "Ogden's Science of Education and Art of Teaching," etc., he cannot be a very careful reader. We *opine* that the Superintendents will be governed, in their examinations, by the requirements heretofore mentioned, and teachers "posting" themselves accordingly will have no difficulty in securing the proper marks. Let them recollect that No. 5 is given to such as are ignorant of the fact, that there is a *science* of teaching, and that too, easily distinguishable from the art.

We do not generaly approve of writing articles upon educational subjects over assumed signatures, but in this case we are heartily glad, for the sake of the writer, that his proper name was withheld.

As so many of the male teachers have enlisted and there is a probability of a scarcity of teachers this winter, those ladies who are competent, should be preparing for the examinations. Their services will no doubt be required at a fair remuneration.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Oct. 4, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

UNION TICKET,

In favor of encouraging the Government in its efforts to sustain itself, and for putting down the present infquitous rebellion.

PRESIDENT JUDGE,

HON. JAMES NILL.

Legislature,

GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER,

OF EAST PROVIDENCE,

EDWARD M. SCHROCK,

OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

Associate Judge,

JOHN METZGAR,

OF JUNIATA.

Treasurer,

MARTIN MILBURN,

OF BEDFORD BOROUGH.

Commissioner,

WILLIAM KEEFFE,

OF BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.

Poor Director,

JACOB EVANS,

OF LONDONDERRY.

Auditor,

SAMUEL M. OVERAKER,

OF COLERAIN.

CASH TERMS.

On account of the hardness of the times and the pressing demands for cash upon us, we have determined to come as near to *cash terms* as possible.

Hereafter we must have the *cash* for all Orphans' Court printing; Auditor's Notices, Estrays, &c.: also all Prothonotary's printing, occasional advertisements and handbills.

All new subscribers are also expected to pay their subscriptions *in advance.*

We do not think Executors, Administrators, and Auditors have need to complain at this change of terms. They can almost at any time raise the few dollars that it will require to pay the Printer's bills. It will save bother to them, and be of immense benefit to us.

Old Quarters taken *at par* on all kinds of accounts.

HON. JAMES NILL.

We this day hoist the name of the Hon. JAMES NILL of Franklin County, for the high and responsible position of President Judge of the 19th Judicial District.

We published last week the proceedings of the Conference at which he was nominated.—At the same time we expressed our regret and mortification, and the regret and mortification, of our friends in this County, at the manner of his nomination. Three Counties were represented in the Conference. The Conferees of two of them had instructed for Mr. King, but two of the Conferees from Fulton, disobeyed their instructions and voted for Mr. Nill, who, in consequence, received the nomination on first ballot. We are satisfied, and so is Mr. King, that Judge Nill had nothing to do with it. We believe that it was brought about by a candidate in Fulton County for the Legislature, and an expectant in that County for the Congressional nomination next fall. Had Somerset been represented in that Conference, Mr. King would doubtless have been nominated.

The nomination of Mr. Nill is regular according to all the usages of the party. Our Conferees went into the Conference and voted, and a resolution was passed making the nomination *unanimous.* Mr. Nill received *five* votes out of the nine, and by the resolution making his nomination unanimous, he received *nine* votes, which represented three-fourths of all the Counties in the District.

The character of Mr. Nill is above reproach, and he should not be sacrificed because two of the Conferees violated their instructions. We are satisfied that Judge Nill did not expect the nomination, and *we know* he had pledged himself to vote for the candidate presented by Bedford County, in case that candidate had received the nomination.

We stated in our paper last week, that "Mr. Nill is a strong and influential Union man, and has all the qualifications necessary to make a good Judge." We repeat this now. He has done more for the cause of the Union than any other man in Franklin County. Whilst the press of his party and many of the leaders in that County were advocating treason, Mr. Nill came out boldly, and by his talents, stemmed the tide of secession there. He will be supported by the Republicans and Union Democrats, and will come out of that County with at least 1500 majority.

When we compare Mr. Nill's talents and irreproachable character, with that of his opponent, Mr. Reilly, we think Republicans and Union Democrats, will not be long in making up their minds to support Mr. Nill.

MODE OF VOTING.

Recollect, Union men of Bedford County, that the County ticket is voted on one strip of paper, and the President Judge on another.—Let every Union man not neglect to have the ticket for President Judge, with the name of that upright and honorable Union man, James Nill, upon it.

Sympathisers with Treason!

WILL YOU VOTE FOR THEM?

We are sorry to say that the Democratic County ticket has upon it the names of several persons, who have been, and we fear are yet, the friends of, and sympathizers with, Treason. We feel compelled to state this fact, but it is nevertheless true.

For Associate Judge, JAMES BURNS is the candidate of the Democracy. He has been one of the bitterest, in his denunciations of the Administration, in its efforts to put down the great rebellion. He goes in for peace and compromise with traitors with arms in their hands, and strongly sympathises with the traitors Ought any lover of the Union vote for him? We think not. JOHN METZGAR, the Union candidate for this office, is a strong Union man, and all patriots ought to vote for him.

PHILIP SHOEMAKER, the Democratic candidate for Commissioner, is said to be of the same stripe as James Burns. At least the people of his own Township ought to know.—WILLIAM KEEFFE, the Union candidate for commissioner, is a patriot and for the Union, and ought to be elected.

DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH, is the Democratic candidate for Auditor. He is of the kidney with Burns and Shoemaker. SAMUEL M. OVERAKER, is the Union candidate, and a good Union man. He ought to be elected.

Voters, remember these things!

REILLY AND LECOMPTON.

It will be remembered that the attempt to force slavery on Kansas, probably, had as much to do with the present great rebellion, as any other thing. Hon. Wilson Reilly, at that time represented this District in Congress.—In the early stages of that bill and for a considerable time after the discussion of that question commenced, Mr. Reilly was known to be strongly against the Lecompton constitution, which was intended to force slavery on the people of Kansas against her solemn protest. Mr. Reilly, it is said, went so far against that iniquity, as to have prepared a speech in opposition to it. He suddenly, however, and without any apparent reason, turned completely around and voted for the iniquitous Lecompton bill! He, then, has done as much as any man, towards bringing on this great and infamous rebellion. In consequence of that vote, when he again appeared before the people of this District as a candidate for Congress, he was defeated.

Is so unreliable a man safe to entrust with our lives and our property? If not, then vote against him, and for Hon James Nill.

UNION RIFLEMEN.

We have received a letter from Geo. A Young, dated, Camp Crossman, Huntingdon, Sept. 26th, 1861. Mr. Young is a member of the Union Rifleman, from Woodberry, who are now encamped there. He says that "the Camp is a beautiful one, with excellent water near by. There are about 800 soldiers here. We have not yet received our uniforms nor arms. The company is not quite full, wanting about 30 men. The officers are Capt. E. D. Brisbin, 1st Lieutenant S. B. Wallett, 2nd Lieutenant, H. H. C. Kay; 1st Sergeant, William Roberts, 2nd Sergeant, Geo. Burkley, 3d Sergeant, Martin Maxwell, 4th Sergeant, A. Croft, 5th Sergeant, Samuel H. C. Tobias; 1st Corporal, James Bell, 2nd Corporal, Joseph Gates, 3d Corporal, P. P. Croft, 4th Corporal, Lewis Hartman. Four Corporals are yet to be chosen. The boys are proud of their officers. There is dissatisfaction at not being moved further into Dixies' land. We are all in gay spirits, and anxious for a fight.—The Union Riflemen have the praise of being the best drilled and most spirited set of men that ever came out of Bedford County. As soon as the company is full we will send you the roll."

We hope our friend will keep his promise and let us hear from him often.

ROSS FORWARD, ESQ.

ROSS FORWARD, Esq., was in our place on last Tuesday, and handed us the following Card for insertion in our paper this week. It will be seen that he *positively declines* running for President Judge of this District. The contest lies between the Hon. James Nill of Chambersburg, and Hon. Wilson Reilly of the same place. When we take the characters of the two men into consideration, Republicans, and even Democrats, we think, would be compelled to give their votes to Hon. JAMES NILL. Mr. Nill will be warmly supported by Mr. Forward and will receive the Republican vote of Somerset County, as well as of the other counties of the District:

D. OVER, ESQ: Please announce to the people of Bedford County, that I positively decline being a candidate for the office of President Judge.

ROSS FORWARD.

Bedford Oct. 1st, 1861.

TURN OUT! TURN OUT!!

Union men of Bedford County, next Tuesday is election day! Turn out and vote for the ticket placed in nomination by the Republicans and Union men of Bedford County, which will be found at the head of our paper.

Let it rain or shine, be at the polls, and vote. See that our friends are all out. Send horses and wagons after the dilatory before twelve o'clock on election day. Stay at the polls all day and see that no illegal votes are polled. Finally, turn out, and do your duty to the country. If the Democratic ticket is elected on Tuesday, it will be claimed by the the enemies of the Union as a victory. Prevent this Union Democrats and Republicans, by voting for the right men next Tuesday.

ON A VISIT.—Maj. John H. Filler, Capt. Joseph Filler, Lieut. Frank D. Saupp, and Sergts. Wm. Martin and John Dibert, were on a visit home a few days ago. They look well, and enjoy soldiering amazingly.

ANOTHER BEDFORD COMPANY.

On Monday morning last, Capt. H. L. Ryce and Lieut. Wm. P. Barndollar's Company left this place for Harrisburg. The Company was about 50 strong, over thirty of whom were from Bedford Borough. Capt. Ryce and Lieut. Barndollar were both in the three months service and will make excellent officers. The members are nearly all young men and among the finest that have yet left our County. There are now from Bedford County, in the neighborhood of six hundred soldiers in the service, and in a short time there will be several more companies on their way. Capt. Ryce's Company, before leaving, were addressed, in very patriotic and encouraging words, by Hon. John Cessna and Maj. S. H. Tate. They were accompanied out of town by large numbers of our citizens. Success attend our gallant boys.

A SURE SIGN OF A GOOD MAN.

The last Bedford *Gazette*, unable to say anything against the unimpeachable character of Hon. James Nill, attempts to ridicule him and to make its readers believe that Mr. Nill is unfit to discharge the duties of the office of President Judge. We consider this a sure sign of a good man. The *Gazette* cannot get Republicans to vote for Mr. Reilly by abusing Judge Nill.

BE WARNED.

A few tickets for President Judge, have been sent to soldiers, and a very few have been sent into parts of Bedford County, with the name of Ross Forward upon them. Mr. Forward is not a candidate, and to vote for him is to give a vote to Wilson Reilly. Throw these tickets away, and get those with the name of James Nill upon them.

LIEUT. W. W. ANDERSON.

Our gallant young friend, Lieut. W. W. Anderson, left this place on Wednesday morning last, with about twenty-five men. They are going into the cavalry service. These men were mostly from Cumberland Valley and Southampton Townships, and are as stout, good sized and fine looking a body of men as can be found anywhere. Success to the gallant Lieutenant and his men.

BEDFORD RIFLEMEN.

We are authorized by Captain Thomas H. Lyons to give notice to the members of the Bedford Riflemen, to report themselves in Bedford by Wednesday next, at noon. He will positively leave on the following day for the seat of war.

HON. ALEX. KING.

This gentleman, who was the choice of Bedford, and other Counties in this Judicial District is giving a hearty support to Hon James Nill for the office of President Judge. When the information was received that Hon. James Nill was nominated, Mr. King came right out in his support, and urged his friends, who were indignant at his defeat, to use all honorable efforts in support of Mr. Nill.

WHO SUPPORT MR. NILL?

Hon. Alex. King, the three Conferees of Bedford County—Messrs. S. L. Russell, R. D. Barclay and B. R. Ashcom—and all who are in favor of an honorable and upright man for President Judge.

VOLUNTEERS VOTING.

By an old law, the volunteers of Pennsylvania have the right to vote, wherever they may be in the service. The Governor publishes a proclamation to that effect.

FLOUR, &c.—We wish some of our subscribers who are owing us for subscription, would bring some flour, wheat, corn, &c., as we are in need of these articles, and have not got the money to purchase them.

We see by the telegraphic despatches that Gen. Bowman has subscribed $30,000 to the national loan.

A good test of his devotion to the government.

Yesterday week was strictly observed in this place. Every place of business was closed.—Services were held in nearly all the churches.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia "after a careful examination of all the testimony," finds no evidence of fraud on the part of the officers of the Commonwealth in the supplies furnished the troops.

Mr. Peter Reed has purchased the store of Mr. Jacob Reed, and the business will hereafter be conducted by the former gentleman. He is clever and accommodating.

HONEST AND CAPABLE!—Hon. JAMES NILL, for President Judge.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD AND SOMERSET COUNTIES.

I regret very much that the late day at which my nomination for the Legislature was made will render it impossible for me to visit many parts of the District. My views and opinions upon most subjects have been freely expressed and are, I trust, generally known to the public, on the great and all important question of the Union. I have not hesitated to express my views upon every proper occasion since the present unhappy and disastrous civil war has commenced. These views and opinions are expressed in the resolutions, adopted by a meeting of the people of Bedford County, irrespective of party, held on the third of Sept. 1861, and published in the Bedford Gazette of Sept. 20th, 1861, and the Bedford Inquirer of Sept. 6th, 1861. I have only to add now, that in case a majority of the people should see fit to honor me with their suffrages, every measure which in my judgment would tend to avert the great calamity now upon us as a people, shall receive my earnest and cordial support, and that I will in no event, knowingly, support any measure which, in any way looks to the destruction of this Government or the dissolution of our Union. Nor will I knowingly support any man who advocates any such measures.

JOHN CESSNA.

Sept. 27th 1861.

IMPORTANT ADVANCE OF McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

During the last week it was so frequently reported from day to day that our troops had taken possession of Munson's Hill, that when last night this long premeditated event took place, it found few believers among those least excited by sensation rumors. A personal visit, however, places the fact beyond doubt.

The American flag now floats there in place of that of the rebels.

Detachments from Generals Richardson's, Keyes's and Wadworth's brigades, and also from Franklin's division, now occupy Munson's Hill, being in command of Col. Ferry, of the 5th Michigan regiment.

Early this forenoon the pickets from Gen. Smith's position advanced to and now occupy Fall's Church.

Neither this nor the preceding movements met with any opposition whatever, as the rebel army had on Friday night retreated from the whole line of their positions fronting Washington. Upton's hill, this side of Fall's Church, is necessarily included among the points now held by the Union forces.

The works of the enemy at the places they had evacuated were, in a military view, almost worthless, being nothing more than rifle pits of very common construction.

The position at Munson's and Murry's hill afforded the rebels nearly an obstructed view of all our fortifications and other defences.

The appearance of the ground deserted by the rebels indicated that they were deficient in those arrangements which serve to make a camp life comfortable, having no tents, but merely shelters rudely constructed. There were no signs to show that they had ever mounted any guns there. Our troops are now so employed as to show that they do not merely intend temporally to occupy their present positions.

The advance of Gen. Smith on Falls church from the Chain bridge was attended by events of the most deplorable character. Having passed Vanderwercker's and Vanderborg's houses, on their way to the former place, and when about half a mile from it, by some unaccountable blander, Col. Owen's Philadelphia Irish regiment, in the darkness of the night, mistaking for the rebels Captain Mott's battery, which was in the advance sustained by Gen. Baker's Calfornia regiment, Col. Baxter's Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, and Col. Friedman's cavalry, fired a full volley into the troops last mentioned, killing and wounding a large number. The California regiment not knowing whence the firing came from, returned it with marked effect. The horses attached to Mott's battery became unmanageble, and the tongues of the caisons were broken, owing to the narrowness of the road. Lieutenant Bryant, having command of the first section, ordered the guns to be loaded with grape and canister and soon had them in range to rake the supposed enemy, and when word was sent to him that he was in the company of friends. All was excitement, and a long time elapsed before the actual condition of affairs was ascertained and confidence re-established. Many confused stories prevail as to the parties on whom the blame should rest.

ALL THE IMPORTANT POINTS ON THE COAST OF TEXAS TAKEN BY THE GULF SQUADRON.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—A physician of this city, just arrived from the South, reports that the United States blockading squadron have taken Mississippi City, on the Gulf Coast, thus cutting off communication by land and water between Mobile and New Orleans, which, from this point, is only seventy miles distant.

The Gulf squadron have also taken all the important points on the Coast of Texas.

[*Note.*—It will be remembered that we published a despatch from New Orleans, dated September 20, a few days since, as follows:

"The Federals have nine batteries on Chandler Island, and are expecting lumber to build houses and hospitals. Twelve thousand men are to be placed on that Island and neighborhood. They also intend to fortify Ship Island, and prevent all communication between Mobile and New Orleans."

Chandler Island and Ship Island lie on the coast of Mississippi, the first about twenty miles from Mississippi City, and the latter about ten miles from the same point. We also published on the same day the following despatch:

"Communication cut off-

"AUGUSTA, Sept. 20.—A despatch to the Montgomery Mail says water communication between Mobile and New Orleans has been cut off again by Lincoln's blockade, in consequence of the removal of troops from Ship Island.

"We add that the Hessians destroyed a portion of the telegpaph line about midway between New Orleans and Mobile; but the line was repaired on to-day (Friday), and was in working order last evening."—*Charleston Courier.*

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

MOVEMENT OF GEN. FREMONT.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—General Fremont and part of his Staff left here for Jefferson City this afternoon.

Reports received here to-night state that General Price has dismounted all his horsemen except four regiments and is organizing his army for a determined stand against General Fremont.

From St. Louis,

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—The following is a portion of a note directed to Colonel Blair by the Adjutant General, Captain Chauncey McKeever, here, by order of General Fremont:

"In consequence of a telegraph from your brother, Postmaster General Blair, followed by a letter asking your release for public reasons, you are hereby released from arrest and directed to resume your sword and join your regiment, for duty."

Captain J. B. Plummer, of the Frst Infantry Regular service, has been appointed Col. of the Eleventh Regiment Missouri Volunteers and assigned to the command at Cape Girardeau.

Commander Emerson, two gunners and twenty sailors, arrived to-day for service on the Mississippi river.

Mr. Hudgins arrived to-day with a flag of truce from Lexington, with a proposition for the exchange of Col. Marshal, of the first Illinois Cavalry, captured at Lexington, for Prince L. Hudgins, a member of the State Convention, now confined at the Arsenal here. It is understood that the proposition has been accepted and Hudgens set at liberty.

The following is the text of the original telegraph of General Fremont to Washington relative to the surrender at Lexington.

"HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23

"To Colonel E. B. Townsend, Adjutant General—I have intelligence from Brookfield that Lexington has fallen into General Price's hands, he having cut off Mulligan's supply of water. Reinforcemenns, four thousand strong, under General Sturgis, by the capture of the ferry boats, had no means of crosing the river in time. General Lane's force from the Southwest, and Colonel Davis' from the Southeast, upwards of eleven thousand in all, could not get there in time. I am taking the field myself and hope to destroy the enemy either before or after the junction of the force under General McCulloch. Please notify the President immediately. Signed,

JOHN C. FREMONT.
Major General Commanding."

[*From the St. Louis Republican.*]

The Siege of Lexington.

SOME INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

HEROISM OF THE TROOPS.

From gentlemen arrived in this city from Lexington, we get additional interesting particulars of the late siege at that place. The first assault upon Colonel Mulligan's entrenchments was made, as has heretofore been stated, on Thursday, the 12th inst, in the afternoon, when Price's forces, after an engagement of about two hours, were repulsed with considerable slaughter. Two of the Rebel cannon were dismounted, and the attacking party were driven back two miles to the Fair grounds.

No general fight occurred from Thursday until the following Wednesday, although there were frequent skirmishes between the pickets of the two armies. On Wednesday, Price, having been reinforced by Green and Harris, and his command then numbering, as is said, as many as thirty thousand, commenced a most determined and desperate siege. The fight lasted from nine o'clock Wednesday morning until five o'clock on Friday afternoon, when Colonel Mulligan was compelled to surrender unconditionally. Of this whole time, the forces on both sides scarcely paused five minutes in the battle. The roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry were kept up almost continually, day and night. The enemy erected breastworks of hemp bales, and fired upon the Federal garrison from tree tops, hillsides and roofs of houses. Several terrific charges were made upon the entrenchments, but in every instance the secessionists were driven back by the brave defenders of the Stars and Stripes.

On Thursday night Gen. Price sent in a flag of truce, with a peremptory order for the unconditional surrender of the entire force, but Col. Mulligan forwarded a reply that he could not accede to the demand. This only served to exasperate still more the besiegers, and the battle was renewed with greater vigor than before. On Friday two desperate charges were made on the fortifications, the Rebels rolling bales of hemp before them for breastworks, and thus protecting themselves from the steady fire of the Federal troops. They also carried large bundles of hemp upon their arms to serve as shields against the bullets that showered upon them like rain.

In one of these charges made in the afternoon of Friday the Secessionists got their portable breastworks very near to the Federal entrenchments, firing upon the garrison as they advanced. At the point where the attack was made a company of Marshal's Illinois Cavalry, under Captain Walton, and a company of the Irish Brigade, together with a company of Lexington Home Guards, were stationed. The advance of the Rebels seemed so overwhelming that a terror-stricken Home Guard took a white handkerchief and fastened it upon his bayonet, thus improvising a flag of truce.—The movement created considerable confusion in the three Federel companies, who, anticipating that they would be taken prisoners, beat a hasty retreat.

The Rebels were thus able to capture a six-pounder from the trenches and another six-pounder belonging to the Irish Brigade, that had been placed in a position to protect the Hospital, upon which the enemy had no scruples in firing. The taking of these guns was signalized by a general shout and hurrah in the Secession ranks, which demonstrations, however, soon ceased for good reasons. On reaching the wagon corral on the inside of the entrenchments, the Irish company rallied and the Lexington company returned. Another company was ordered by Colonel Mulligan to their support, and the three made a bold and gallant charge, which resulted in the recapture of the two guns, which were immediately planted in their former position. This splendid achievement was accomplished just before the reception of the last flag of truce from General Price's command, and was about the finishing part of the battle.

The surrender was made at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and was on account of the reasons with which the public are already acquainted. The noble garrison had fought two days without food or water. Five hundred horses had been killed inside of the fortifications, and the intolerable stench arising from their carcasses added to the sickening sensations of the famished and exhausted troops.—Men fainted in the trenches for want of water, and when the surrender took place, the whole command was droping with faintness and fatigue.

The wounded and killed on the Federal side amounted, in the whole engagement, to one hundred and forty nine. The dead, up to Monday morning, number forty-two. The loss of the enemy is believed to be not less than one thousand, and is by some reported to have reached fifteen hundred.

ADDITIONAL.

In the hurry for preparing the foregoing from the accounts of our informants, in time for our afternoon edition, some omissions were made which may be now supplied.

The Federal force inside the entrenchments was twenty-seven hundred This embraces Col. Marshal's Illinois cavalry regiment, equipped only with sabres and holster pistols, and therefore unable to do very efficient defensive service within the fortifications. There was no shelter for the horses, and the affrighted animals were the marks for numberless volleys of the enemy. The writhings of the wounded quadrupeds, whose hides quivered with fear and dripped with blood, are described as pitiable in the extreme. Five hundred horses, as has already been stated, were killed, and many others were maimed and crippled. But if sympathy goes out for these soulless creatures, none can listen to the narratives of the suffering of the men without the tendercst compassion.

The heart aches to contemplate the situation of the brave heroes who fought so long and gallantly against such tremendous odds. Each seemed to feel "as though himself were he on whose sole arm hung victory." One is thrilled in every fibre by the accounts of individual valor and daring displayed by the beleaguered garrison. It is only the mastery of the will over the weakness and exhaustion of the body which we see on occasions of great excitement, that can explain the almost superhuman achievements of these chivalric troops. The demands upon their physical natures in the weary watchings, the continual activity, the sleepless alertness, which the men were forced to undergo without the customary reliefs that sustain and brace up the human frame, make their triumph of heroism over the depressing circumstances by which they were surrounded as wonderful as it was sublime.

All accounts agree in ascribing to Col. Mulligan the qualities of a brave soldier and an excellent commander. In the trying perils that environed him he was cool, even tempered and confident. To repeated demands upon him to surrender he returned a respectful but firm negative, still hoping that Providence would open up some way to escape from the threatened humiliation, until fatigue, thirst and overpowering despair rendered his noble garrison incapable of further resistance, when, with no ordinary reluctance, he felt obliged to succumb. Perhaps there are some who can appreciate the emotion that swelled his manly breast when this consent was wrung from him.

Of the subordinate officers, too, we have eulogistic accounts. Possibly there were some who betrayed selfishness and fear, but the instances were rare indeed, and were scarcely numerous enough to be mentioned as exceptions. The privates reposed the greatest faith in their leaders, and exhibited all the obedience and cheerful alacrity that characterize true soldiers. The behaviour of the Irish Brigade is spoken of in the most enthusiastic terms.—These troops did not seem to have the most distant acquaintance with what it is to be whipped, and were with difficulty restrained from breaking through the entrenchments and rushing into the very jaws of death to beat back the assailants. The members of one company of this command, with a company of the Lexington Home Guards, distinguished themselves in a conspicuous manner on the first day of the combined attack of the enemy. This was on Wednesday evening about dark. A detachment of Gen. Harris' division, numbering five hundred, was stationed between the fortifications and the river, and were in the act of planting a battery when the two companies referred to charged upon the Rebels, repulsed them with the bayonet, and captured a large Secession flag.

The Federal loss at the siege of Lexington fell principally upon the Irish Brigade, but we have been unable to obtain any lists of the killed and wounded. Colonel Robert White, of this city, was dangerously wounded, but at the time our informants left it was supposed he would recover. Colonel Peabody was wounded in the ancle. Colonel Grover, of Johnson county, was also wounded.

In Gen. Harris, (Rebel) division it is said that twenty-five officers were killed.

Some idea may be formed of the "casualities" on the side of the invaders from the statement that the wounded occupied the Seminary building of Lexington, the Elizabeth Hull Institute, Franklin boarding house, Beverly Lee's house, Milson's house, Dr. Atkinson's house, Foster's house, and several houses on South street. Hospital flags were, indeed flying in all parts of the town.

It is stated that several guns were fired upon the fortifications from the Secession ranks after the flag of truce was sent in with the last demand for a surrender. The prisoners were also grossly insulted after their release, by the Secessionists of Lexington.

The privates of Col. Marshal's Illinois Cavalry and of the Irish Brigade were released on Saturday morning upon parole. The Lexington Home Guards were detained till Saturday evening. All the officers were kept as prisoners, and it is supposed it is Gen. Price's intention to send them South.

GRAFTON, Va., Sept. 25.

Five hundred of the Fourth Ohio regiment with one piece of Artillery and the Ringgold cavalry, seventy-five in number, under Col. Cantwell, and four hundred of the Eigth Ohio under Col. Harke, made an advance from New Creek on Monday towards Romney, and drove the enemy, seven hundred strong, out of Mechanicsville gap on the morning of the 24th, and advancing on Romney stormed the town, causing the enemy whose force numbered fourteen hundred infantry and cavalry to retreat to the mountains, with loss of about thirty five killed and a large number wounded. Our loss is three killed and ten wounded.

Any of our readers afflicted with SCROFULA or Scrofulous complaints, will do well to read the remarks in our advertising columns respecting it. But little of the nature of this disorder has been known by the people, and the clear exposition of it there given, will prove acceptable and useful We have long admired the searching and able manner in which DR. AYER treats every subject he touches, whatever has his attention at all, has a great deal of it; he masters what he undertakes, and no one who has a particle of feeling for his afflicted fellow man, can look with indifference upon his labors for the sick. Read what he says of Scrofula, and see in how few words and how clearly he tells us more than we all have known of this insiduous and fatal malady. [Sun, Philadelphia, Pa.

Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator, for the cure of general Debility, or Weakness arising from any cause; also, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Night Sweats, Incipient Consumption, Liver Complaints. Biliousness, Loss of appetite, *Female Weaknes in all stages;* also to prevent the contraction of disease, is certainly the best and most agreeable Cordial tonic and Renovator ever offered to the afflicted, and so chemically combined as to be the most powerful tonic ever known to medical science. Reader try it. *It will do you good.* We have no hesitation in recommending it, since we know it to be *safe pleasant and sure* remedy for the diseases enumerated. See advertisement.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

With the name of GEORGE W. HOUSEHOLDER on it, which we hold that all claiming to be Republicans are in honor bound to vote, because he is the regular nominee, commended to us, and endorsed by our brethren of Bedford County, who in supporting our own popular condidate E. M. Schrock, have a right to expect and demand that we in good faith shall support theirs. That Mr. Schrock will be fully supported we do not doubt, and therefore we feel no necessity for urging his claims beyond that of the balance of the ticket, as we do those of Mr. Householder, because we know that there is a quiet and determined effort being made to defeat him and elect Mr. Cessna, one of the conservatic nominees. Of Mr. Cessna we have nothing unkind to say, by his speeches he has proved himself a good Union man, but he is in very bad company, and is the distinctive party nominee of two County Conventions that both passed resolutions grossly insulting and unjust to the Republican party, and one of which carefully hedged off every chance of a union with us, although many members of that party now desire to urge their nominee upon us as a Union man. The ability, integrity and sound loyality of Mr. Householder have never been doubted, nay, he is commended to us for these very traits by our friends in Bedford, and being our regular nominee, irreproachable and unimpeachable in every respect, we as Republicans are bound by every tie of party and sentiment of honor to support him as fully as we support Mr. Schrock, and in as good faith as we expect Mr. Schrock to be supported in Bedford County. Reports are being industriously circulated of the immense majority Mr. Cessna will have in Bedford and the determination of the Republicans there to support him. From personal observation and inquiry made in that county within the last week we are satisfied these stories are not true. While Republicans there admire the noble stand taken by Mr. Cessna for the Union, yet as the nominee of a party which by their resolutions occupy a position adverse to his, they cannot support him, and even if the Republicans of that county were mean and treacherous enough—which we do not believe them to be—to desert their own candidate with whom they find no fault, so much the more reason that we by supporting him, should wash our hands of the dishonor which must attach to his defeat if that occurs through treachery or trickery.

Independent of these considerations which appeal to our party pride and personal honor, there are others which we must mention in this connection. Hon. David Wilmot, our lately elected U. S. Senator, is in miserable health, his report says—cancer of the stomach disease. The next Legislature may have his successor to elect. We most sincerely hope not, but is it wise to run the risk of having a democratic majority in the Legislature when so momentous a question to the country may arise. Again a State Treasurers is to be elected by the Legislature, a most important office in these times of heavy taxation and large expenditures. Beside this read an article entitled "The effect of Union tickets upon the Legislature" in another column, and then decide if there ever was a time when a more imperative necessity existed not only for voting for our ticket, but in view of the decrease of our vote, caused by the absence of so many of our citizens in the war, for rallying out every voter to the polls.

Friends you have been napping in security. "It is time for work" will or you have Jeff Davis & Co., rejoicing that the Administration is not only not sustained but is defeated in Pennsylvania.—*Somerset Herald.*

☞ GOUT can be permanently cured by "Dr. Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band." See Advertisement of "Great Cure," in another column.

October, 4th. 1861

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 6, 1861.-zz

MARRIED.

On the 26th of September, in Pleasantville, by the Rev. L. D. Richman, Mr. ROBERT M SMITH, to Miss MARTHA J. McVICKER.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. JACOB H. MILLER, to Miss ELIZABETH SHRADER, of St. Clair tp.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmier, Mr. JONAH KOONS, to Miss ANN ELIZA DIBERT, both of Colerain Tp.

DIED.

On Monday the 23d ult., EDWARD M , son of Hon. Francis and Maria Louisa Jordan, aged 6 years 5 months and 5 days.

This dear boy died of inflammatory croup, after a sickness of less than one week. Tender ties have been sundered, and proud hopes crushed in the early death of this affectionate and promising child. But he was a child of the covenant, and dying in early childhood we trust "it is well with him." His bright and intellectual face is darkened by the shadows of death his ringing laugh is hushed in the silence of the grave, his little feet have escaped the weariness of the life pilgramage. A joyous spirit mingles with the heavenly throng, and the sleeping dust waits the resurrection morn.

It was a beautiful thought of Archbishop Leighton, that departed children are but gone to bed a little sooner as children are wont. And not a few parents who have been bereaved of children can adopt the sentiment of Thomas Scott, who said: "when I consider what a dangerous world we live in, I can almost rejoice to think that three of my children arrived, as I fully trust, at the place of rest, without encountering the perils and tempests of the passage." R. F. S.

On Monday the 23d ult., in the forty fourth year of his age, Mr. HAMILTON SCOTT, at the residence of Mr. John Scott, in Bedford Township.

The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He came to this county about six months since. He was then in feeble health, and believing that his life would soon close he set his house in order, and calmly waited for the master's coming. He frequently remarked that he longed to be with Christ, but bore with remarkable patience the suffering which God appointed, believing that his afflictions were designed for his good, and that when the purpose for which they had been sent was accomplished, the Savior would come according to his promise and receive the sufferer to himself.

An intelligent man, an affectionate husband, a good citizen, an humble christian has entered into rest. For him to live was Christ, to die was gain. May God sanctify this bereavement to the mourning friends, and grant them the abundant consolations of his grace. R. F. S.

In Schellsburg, on the 26th ult., VIRGINIA C. BROAD, in the 8th year of her age.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Anderson, Sarah Mrs	Leed, Daniel
Baker, Ephraim A	Lehman, Polly Mrs
Bingman, Linton W	Leonard, George E
Boody, John	Lymnus, Rev
Boyd, Kate Miss	Manges, Ephraim
Burker, A M	Mathews, Joseph
Cathcart, Jane	McConnell, John
Cecrist, Mr	McGirr, B H
Chaney, Sam'l	McIntern, S A
Chorey, Mr	Mead, Geo
Costa, Thomas	Moorhead, John
Davis, Jas R	Nickson, John
Dominie, M Rev	Nycum, Josiah
Daugherty, J	Pierson, Mathew
Evans, Ann Miss	Rakestron, Thos
Fowler, Jane S Mrs	Reinhold, Martin
Fullerton, Robert	Rupell. Wm H
Gillbert. John	Sellers, John F
Hite, John	Shuman, Isaac
Hogle, Adam	Taylor, Col
Hook, John	Trinius, Rachel Miss
James, John L	Tobias, Samt H C
Koons, E C Mrs	Vogel, John
Koons, E S Mrs	Weight, Lebut
Lape, Aaron	White, Richard
Leader, John	Wickes, Julia A
Wodey, Wm H	Wood, C. S Mrs.

Persons calling for letters in this list, will please say they are advertised.

WM. KISER, P. M.

Oct. 4, 1861.

To the People of Bedford AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at Bedford Nursery, offers for sale at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, nectarines, quince and dwarf pear trees of finest kinds, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, including Bainches Orange, Goosberries that will not mildew, cherry and dutch Currents, Strawberries, finest varieties, Grape roots of choicest kinds, Rhubarb and Asparagus, also Evergreen Vines and Creepers. Roses, fifty varieties of perpetual bloomers of all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold for cash much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injuring them very much by exposure. The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate, and can be had fresh from the soil.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by hack or otherswise. For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Penn'a.

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, the undersigned, will offer the whole of the real estate of

DANIEL MEANS, DEC'D

for sale upon the premises in Black Valley; Monroe Township, on

FRIDAY, 1ST NOV., NEXT.

The real estate consists of two tracts, viz: the Mansion tract, containing about **200 acres**, and having thereon erected a Saw Mill and Barn, (dwelling house having been burnt.) This tract contains an excellent *water power*. The head and tail race are already dug. There is no better locality for a Mill or Tan Yard. Both are in demand and much needed in the neighborhood. An abundance of bark is close by and cheap. This property is not more than 6 or 7 miles from the present terminus of the Broadtop Railroad now under contract and soon to be completed.

The road is a solid ridge road leading from the rail road to the premises. The land is good for farming purposes. But for either of the purposes suggested—a Mill or Tan Yard—there is a rare opportunity presented for a profitable investment.

The other tract is a mountain tract, adjoining the above—is well timbered and in connection with the Mansion tract is valuable. It contains about 250 acres and has a dwelling house and shop thereon erected—about 40 acres cleared.

About one half of the mansion tract is also cleared and balance well timbered.

TERMS:—One third in hand at confirmation of sale and balance in two equal annual payments with interest.

O. E. SHANON,
Administrator of Daniel Means, dec'd.
Oct. 4, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold on the premises, on Saturday 2d day of November, next, at one o'clock of said day, the following Real Estate, late the property of Benjamin Wigfield, dec'd.

One tract of land situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Philip Clingman, John Moss and William Wigfield and others, unimproved and well timbered, with white pine and other timber, containing 149 acres more or less.

One other tract of land in same township, adjoining lands of Philip Clingman. John Wigfield and others, containing 29 acres, unimproved.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by

Adm'r of BENJ. WIGFIELD, dec'd.
Oct. 4, 1861.

BEAUTIFUL Roses in bloom now, suitable for winter blooming in the house, at Lynch's Nursery.
Oct. 4, 1861.

GRAPE Roots, from one to four years old, finest kinds, at Lynch's Nursery.
Oct. 4, 1861.

DWARF pear trees, at Lynch's Nursery.
Oct. 4, 1861.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, Daniel Sleighter, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, dec'd, died, seized of the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land, being the mansion place, containing one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, situate in Monroe Township, and County of Bedford, aforesaid leaving issue, ten heirs, or the children of heirs, to wit: Mary, intermarried with John Garlick, who died and afterwards was married with John Hall, and is now dead, leaving issue seven children, viz: Adam, Daniel, Catharine, Sarah, Barbara, Abraham, and Nicholas Garlick, Washington Hall and Margaret Hall, all residing in Bedford County, except Daniel Garlick, whose residence is unknown, Nicholas Sleighter, Sophia, widow of James G. McFarland, dec'd, John Sleighter, Daniel Sleighter, Louisa Anna, intermarried with Barclay Marcley, Matilda, intermarried with Sol. Feight, Rachel, who was intermarried with Abraham Garlick, and is now dead, leaving issue three children, to wit: Joseph, Catharine and Peter Garlick. Jos. Slighter, all residing in Bedford County and William Sleighter, residing in Blair County, California.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Tuesday the 29th day of October, 1861, when and where all parties may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 4, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

F. D. Beegle, use of Wolf & Co. vs. Fred'k. Shimer. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 154, May term 1858, Vend. Exponas No. 80, April term, 1861.

Sept. 2d 1861, John P. Reed, Esq., appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the Sheriff's hands raised on sale of Defendants Real Estate by virtue of the above writ.

By the Court.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Monday the 28th day of October, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
Oct. 4, 1861. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Commonwealth of Penn'a. use of Charlotte Steckman, David Steckman, vs. Job O'Neal. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 50 Feb. term 1861, Vend. Exponas No. 4, Sept. term 1861.

And now Sept. 6, 1861, John P. Reed, Esq., appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the Sheriff, raised on sale of defendants real estate by virtue of the above writ.

By the Court.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 23d day of October, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested can attend. JOHN P. REED,
Oct. 4, 1861. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to review and examine the account of Alexander McGregor, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will, &c, of John Hammers, dec'd, report the facts and a distribution of whatever funds may be found in his hands, amongst the heirs of said dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Friday, the 18th day of October, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
Oct. 4, 1861. Auditor.

AUDITORS NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court, in and for Bedford County, to distribute the assets in the hands of Wm. Gillespie, Administrator of the estate of Nicholas Kegg, dec'd, to and amongst creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday the 24th day of October, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at his office in Bedford, when and where all parties interested can appear if they see proper.

JOHN P. REED,
Oct. 4, 1861. Auditor.

WANTED.

AN experienced workman will be given liberal wages and constant employment, in a wolen manufactory, if application be made immediately. One acquainted with all branches of the business is desired. A married man with a small family will be prefered. All letters, inquiring for further particulars, will receive prompt attention.

Address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

JOHN LUTZ.
Oct. 4, 1861-c

MEETINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

I propose to address the people of Bedford County, at the following times, and places on the present unhappy condition of the country.

At Clearville, in Monroe Township, on Friday, Oct. 4th, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Schellsburg, in Napier Township, on Saturday, Oct. 5th, 1861, at two o'clock, P. M.

At Pleasantville, in St. Clair Township, on Saturday, October 5th, 1861, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Men of all ages and of all parties, are invited to attend. The Ladies, also, will be welcome visitors at any of these meetings. Other persons will also be present to address the people.

JOHN CESSNA.
Sept 27, 1861,

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the last will and testament of Mrs. Mary Ann Buxton, late of Southampton Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FREDERICK BUXTON,
Sept. 27, 1861. Executor.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Bedford Mineral Springs Company, are hereby notified that the annual election of President and Directors of said company, will be held at the Bedford Springs, on Thursday, the tenth day of October, next, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M., of said day.

W. W. ANDERSON,
Sept. 27, 1861. Secretary.

Public Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of the County of Bedford, the subscriber will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

Thursday, the 10th day of October,

A. D. 1861, the following described Real Estate, situate in the village of Lafayetteville in South Woodberry Township, in said County, late the property of Jacob Teeter, dec'd, viz:

Two lots of ground—one thereof now occupied by George D. Caufman and having thereon erected a two story frame house and kitchen attached, and a good frame stable. On the other there are a blacksmith shop, a number of excellent fruit trees and a well of good water.

TERMS—one third in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, on the first day of Nov. 1862 and 1863.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ALEXANDER HOLSINGER,
Executor of Jacob Teeter, dec'd.
Sept. 20, 1861.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap at J. M Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22, 1860.

Allegheny Male AND FEMALE SEMINARY, Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHARLES H. GERE, A. B. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The winter term opens Oct. 17th Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Orphans' Court Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, there will be sold at public sale, at the late Mansion House of Henry Ickes, dec'd, in Union Township in said County, on

Monday, the 23d day of October,

next, the following real estate, late the property of said Henry Ickes, dec'd, to wit:

One tract of land, (being the Mansion tract) situate in said Township of Union, adjoining lands of Amos Edwards, William Berkheimer, Adam Ickes, the heirs of John McDonald, dec'd, Conrod Claycomb and others—containing 240 acres, 148 perches, more or less—of which about 120 acres are cleared, thirty acres thereof being meadow, all under fence, in a good state of cultivation, having thereon a thriving orchard of excellent fruit. The improvements are two log houses, a story and a half high, a double log barn and other out buildings. This is a fine stock farm.

Also—a tract of land situate on George's Creek, in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of Sam'l. Clark, Amos Edwards, Jacob Stoff, Alex. McGregor and others—containing 167 acres and 70 perches, more or less—of which 50 acres of upland and 20 acres of meadow, are cleared and under fence. There is also a good apple orchard on this tract. The improvements are a story and a half log and frame house, a double log barn and other out buildings. The land in this tract is well covered with excellent timber.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, the interest to be paid to her semi-annually, counting from the date of confirmation of sale—one third of the balance to be paid at the confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest—to be secured by judgment bonds, or bonds and mortgage.

HENRY ICKES,
JOSEPH ICKES,
Sept. 20, 1861. Administrators.

FOR SALE OR

TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Log Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemus Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Eikhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nabraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.* O. E. SHANNON.
Sept. 13, 1861.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons are notified against tresspassing on the premises of the subscriber, either by hunting, fishing, stealing hickory nuts or going through my grain fields. The law will be inforced against all, without respect to persons, so offending.

Persons can gather hickory nuts on asking leave of the subscriber, by giving him half that are gathered. CHARLES SMITH.
Bedford Tp., Sept. 27, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Rachel Wigfield, late of Southampton Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON,
Executor, Southampton Township.
Sept. 6, 1861.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.
Aug. 9, 1861.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

GENERAL

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF GENERAL Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, JOHN J. CESSNA, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known, and give notice to the Electors of the County aforesaid, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said County, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the

SECOND TUESDAY, (8TH) OCTOBER, 1861, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

Two persons, in connexion with the County of Somerset, to fill the offices of Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the Counties of Somerset and Bedford in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person, in conjunction with the Counties of Franklin, Fulton and Somerset, to fill the office of President Judge.

One person to fill the office of Associate Judge.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner.

One person to fill the office of County Treasurer.

One person to fill the office of Poor House Director.

One person to fill the office of County Auditor.

I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election, in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Bedford, are as follows, to wit:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of the Borough of Bloody Run to meet at the school house in Bloody Run.

The Electors of Broadtop township to meet at the school house in Hopewell.

The Electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house lately occupied by Benjamin Kegg, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The Electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Juniata Township to meet at Keyser's school house in said township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The Electors of Londonderry Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the school house in Stonerstown in said township.

The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnel, in Clearville, in said township.

The Electors of Napier Township to meet at the school house no. 10, near the house of James Allison, in said Township.

The Electors of Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick school house in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, Jr., Innkeeper, in said township.

The Electors of Snake Spring Township to meet at the school house near the Methodist Church, on lands of John G. Hartley.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the school house No. 4, near David Spahr's in said township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon D. Trout, in said township.

The Electors of Union Township to meet at the school house No. 4 near Mowry's Mill in said Township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke, in the village of Woodberry.

The Electors of South Woodberry Township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster in said township.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district and also; that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioners of incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3, 1849, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the Inspecters and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months; Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless; First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax." if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall, make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window where the same may be holden, or shall tumultuously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 86th of Independence of the United States.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff.
Aug. 30, 1861.

NOTICE

TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

THE annual examination of Teachers, will take place in the several townships, as follows, to wit:

In West Providence, at Bloody Run, on Oct. 9th; in East Providence, at Householder's, on the 10th; in Monroe, at Clearville, on the 11th; in Snake Spring, at Hartley's on the 12th; in Hopewell, at Dasher's on the 14th; in Broad Top, at Hopewell, on the 15th; in Liberty, at Stonerstown, on the 16th; in Middle Woodberry, at Woodberry, on the 17th; in South Woodberry, at Enterprise, on the 18th; in Union, at Mowry's Mill, on the 21st; in St. Clair, at Eight Square, on the 22d; in Napier and Schellsburg, at Schellsburg, on the 23d; in Juniata, at Buenavista, on the 24th; in Bedford Township, at Bedford, on the 25th; in Londonderry, at Bridgeport, on the 28th, in Harrison, at McVicker's School House, at the foot of the ridge, on the 29th; in Bedford Borough, on the 30th; in Cumberland Valley, at Centerville, on the 31st; in Colerain, at Rainsburg, on Nov. 1st; in Southampton, at Chaneysville, with a lecture at night on common schools, on the 2d.

N. B. Satisfactory evidence of good morals and propriety of conduct must be furnished by each teacher; and without which the certificate will be withheld, no matter what the other qualifications may be.

Each Teacher will be required to be examined in the township in which he is an applicant for a school.

A public examination will be held in Bedford, on the third and fourth Saturday's—(16th and 23d) of Nov. for the *special accomodation* of all those *teachers* who *may fail* to be present at the examination in their respective townships.

No private examinations will be given in the meantime.

Examinations to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

Directors and citizens are requested to be present.

GEORGE SIGAFOOS,
County Superintendent.
Sept. 6, 1861.

Bedford Rail Road.

PROPOSALS will be received by the President and Directors of the Bedford Rail Road Company, at the office of said company, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 26th day of September, inst., for the graduation and masonry of the first twelve sections of said road. Specifications of the work to be done will be ready for examination on the day of letting.

JOHN P. REED,
Sept. 20, 1861. Sec'ty.

GEN. PRICE'S POSITION—WILL THE UNION ARMIES NOT YET DEFEAT HIM.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from St. Louis, under date of the 21st inst, after expressing a fear that Colonel Mulligan may be obliged to surrender, says:

But however that may be, I think Price cannot save himself. He has staked his all upon the chance of maintaining himself in the valley of the Missouri river: for, with Lane's Kansas Brigade already harrassing him in the rear, and a disposition of our troops at Rolla and elsewhere—which seems to render his falling back to Southern Missouri and Arkansas, in case of a defeat impossible—it is nerk or nothing with him. Even if Ben. McCulloch, as reported, is coming north, toward Jefferson, with another large force, our troops are certain to be between the two divisions of the rebel army before they can effect a junction.

We are evidently near a decisive, or at least an important battle. The rebel troops have the advantage of having been for several months in the field, acquiring drill and discipline, and becoming familiar with their officers and commanders. Many of our regiments are raw, and some of our generals who are about taking the field are total strangers to the troops under their charge. Still, Booneville and Springfield afford ample guarantees that both officers and men will do their whole duty. It is understood that Brigadier General McKinstry is to take the field in the approaching conflict, *and there are current reports that Gen. Harney and Major General Fremont in person will also be "there to see."*

A St. Louis correspondent of the New York *Herald* expresses the same opinion. He says:

General Price, whether he has or has not taken Lexington, is evidently in a position where only the most powerful anti-laxitives will save him. With General Sturgis on the north, Lane on the southwest, Hunter (at Rolla) to intercept a retreat towards Springfield, and a strong force at Jefferson City, with the railroad to Sedalia in federal possession, General Price is in a far tighter condition than he was at Booneville or Carthage. Preperations for an immediate forward movement in some direction, probably toward's Price's rear, are being pushed with the utmost rapidity. Brigadier General McKinstry informed me to-day that he would be in active service in the field, but was uncommunicative as to the precise time or place.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."

April 19, 1861.–tf

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all busines entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY authority of the last will and testament of John Holderbaum, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises in said Township, on Tuesday the 15th day of October, next, the

MANSION PLACE

of said dec'd, containing 150 acres, 40 perches nett measure, of choice land. About 100 acres are cleared and under cultivation; ten acres are meadow and the quantity can be increased to any desirable extent. There are on the premises three springs, said to be unfailing, one of which, can, with little expense be made to supply the house and barn with running water; there are also a well and pump at the door and running water on other parts of the farm. The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, double log barn, smoke house and other out buildings; there is also a small apple orchard on the premises.

This property is about four miles from Bedford, and adjoins lands of Robert Fyan, John S. Ritchey, Jacob Fetter, Henry Beegle and others,—and connected with it, is a small bottom or island at Dunning's creek, containing 2 acres 74 perches, which will be sold at the same time.

Possession given on the 1st day of April, next.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known.

ADAM H. DIBERT,
JOHN MOWER,
Executors.

Sept. 20, 1861.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of

APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the garden.

ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety.

GRAPES, of Choicest Kinds.

ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also a fine stock of well formed, bushy

EVERGREENS,

suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES

for street planting and a general assortment of

Ornamental Trees & Flowering Shrubs.

ROSES of choice varities, CAMELLIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thirifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS & CO,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

Sept. 20, 1861.

Public Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises, in Napier Township, on Tuesday the 22d day of October, next, the following tract of land, being the Real Estate of Aaron Good, dec'd, adjoining lands of Jesse Blackburn, Adam Ott, James Robinett and others, containing forty acres and allowance, about thirty acres cleared and under fence, about ten acres of meadow, a dwelling house, stable and other out buildings, thereon erected, a well of good water at the door, and a thriving young orchard of choice fruit trees.

The sale will commence at one o'clock, P. M., of the day above mentioned.

TERMS:—Fifty dollars to be paid at the close of sale, and the balance on the first day of April next, when the deed will be made, and possession given.

WM. ZIMMERMAN,
Sept. 20, 1861 Adm'r

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Union Township, on Friday the 11th day of October, next, all that tract of land late the property of Mrs. Lavinia Imler, dec'd, containing eighty acres, more or less, of limestone land, adjoining lands of Abram Moses, Jos. Riddle and Peter Moses, about 70 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation.

ALSO, adjoining the above, a tract of mountain land, well timbered, containing eighty acres more or less.

TERMS:—$800, on the 1st of April, next, $666,66 on the 18th of June, next, $666,66 on the 18th of June, 1863, and the balance 18th June 1864, to be secured by Judgments, or bonds and mortgage.

Possession given on the 1st of April, next.

JOSEPH IMLER,
Sept. 6, 1861. Adm'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Executor of Elizabeth Black, dec'd, will meet the parties interested at his office, in Bedford, on the 15th day of October, 1861 at 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Sept. 20, 1861. Auditor.

Notice to Assessors.

THE Assessors (elect) of the several Townships and Boroughs are hereby notified to meet at the Commissioners office, on Friday the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to receive their books, instructions &c. By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS,
Sept. 20, 1861.–c Clerk.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.

Aug. 30, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Black, dec'd, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bedford, on the 15th day of October, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Sept. 20, 1861. Auditor.

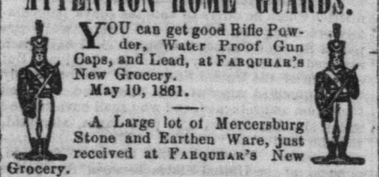
NOTICE.

THE Pamphlet Laws for the session of 1861, have been received, and are now ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Proth'ys Office, Sept. 20, 1861.

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.



YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row

June 29, 1860.

HO! FOR THE WAR!

JACOBREED,
Bedford, Pa.

RETAIL DEALER in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash*. The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Barages, Lawns, Pol de Chevres, Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies', Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shal not go away disappointed.

May 17, 1861.

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

April 13, 1860.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public, generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which, he will sel cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention.

JOHN LUTZ.

April 9, 1861.–z

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRESS GOODS

of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.

Nov. 2, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

CHARLES W. GREEN respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that he will reopen his school on Monday, Aug. 19th, 1861, and will continue the session until the free school opens. Pupils received at any time.

Having a Normal Department connected with the school, it will afford an opportunity for teachers to prepare themselves before the commencement of the Winter Schools. The late standard of qualifications, adopted by the State Superintendent, will call for much improvement. Terms reasonable.

Bedford, Pa., Aug. 16, 1861.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Brumbaugh, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, all persons are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. SIMON BRUMBAUGH,

Aug. 9, 1861. Adm'r.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

For Sale.

A splendid gold English Leaver Watch, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.

Aug. 9, 1861.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9 1860.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by

March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's

Dec. 21, 1860

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals. Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs. Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmounais, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use. Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous. Poetical, Historical Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Nov. 16, 1860.–zz

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respect fully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class, who having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same.

Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves.

To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—*we want at least a portion of means in their hands*—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to "pay up" avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.

Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BEDFORD
CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

THE 3d school year of this Institution will open on Monday, Sept. 2d, 1861. Miss E. D. Ward will act as Assistent in English and as sole instructor in Latin, French, German, Drawing and Painting. Experience has convinced the Principal, that there is no thorough and masterly education—even for the mere English scholar without a drill in *outline drawing* (to which the first principles of the Perspective will be added.) How can the Diagrams of Geography, Natural Philosophy, Botany, &c., be thrown accurately upon the board, without previous training in Outlines? This exercise is invaluable, too, by impressing *upon the mind a habit of precision and of the perception of proportion in all things.* In the schools of Prussia the child is drilled in drawing from the moment is can hold a pen, and Horace Mann says, it is this early drill, which imparts that skill and accuracy of hand, which render the penmanship of the Prussian child, a model of legibility and elegance. In order to bring this invaluable accomplishment within reach of all; the Principal has resolved to charge but $1. instead of 8 or $10, per quarter, as is usual where it is taught as an extra. *Every member of the school* will be required to pursue the study from 15 to 20 minutes *every day.*

The Principal would also desire to form the whole school, who have studied English Grammar, into a class in French at $2 per Quarter. But this study is not made peremptory. It will however afford a most rare opportunity of pursuing, under an Instructress who has studied French in Paris, and who is otherwise an accomplished scholar, a branch, whose usual cost is $8 or $10 per quarter.

No pupil will be received for less than *one school year.* Those who reflect, will doubtless appreciate the reasonableness equity of this rule. Deduction will be made only in case of prolonged sickness, or of similar overruling Providence.—Until the new School House is ready for the reception of the school, it will convene for a few weeks in the basement of the Lutheran Church, which is central for all.

TERMS

English Branches, $6
" and Classics, $7,50
Drawing, (Permptory) $1
French, $2
} per quarter.

Miss Ward will take private classes, out of school hours, in the following extras at prices, viz:

Drawing,
French,
German,
} $5,00 each, per quarter.
Crayon Drawing,
Grecian and Painting,
} $5,00 for 12 lessons.
Oil Painting, $10 per quarter.

JOHN LYON, Principal.

Aug. 9, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap at Shoemaker's store.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's

Dec. 21, 1860.

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain.* If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, chease, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. Picknics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

April 26, 1861.

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

DWELLING HOUSES
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses ar new and in good order, the lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JOHN M'ELHANY.

June 21, 1861.–tf.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic

April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortmen of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

HARD TIMES
MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
WORTH OF
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER-PLATED-WARE
TO BE DISPOSED OF ON
AN ENTIRELY NEW
AND
ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE,

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE

TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

Relative to this

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

May 10, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

MR. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store, opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a caugh medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

TELEGRAPHIC

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

JUST RECEIVED a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Embracing Silks, Foulards, Grenadines, Chene de Chine, Poplins, Palmettos, figured and plain, Organdies, Lawns, Chintzes, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Laces, &c., together with an extensive supply of Domestic Staple Goods, of the best make.

Also, Carpeting, Oil Cloths and Matting, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and a large stock of

FANCY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING.

all of which will be sold on the most satisfactory terms.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

May 10, 1861.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their suppl SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call—great bargains—all kinds of country produce received for goods, also Cumberland Bank Notes and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 10 1861.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov. 9, 1860.